

transportation network, and build constructive ties between the Central Government and provincial and local governments.

Other nations can do much, and we should encourage them to do more.

The Belgians already support 2,000 technicians, teachers, judges, and public administrators. They also will be continuing to make other payments, including the service on Congolese debts.

Belgian assistance in the financing of imports would be an important contribution, and we hope substantial assistance of this kind will be made available.

We expect that the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany will also wish to participate in assisting the Congo. The Economic Development Fund of the European Economic Community (EEC) may provide substantial assistance over the next few years.

A dozen other countries are potential small contributors to a plan for nation building in the Congo. The nation building effort can be particularly stimulated by contributions from non-European countries.

The United States should endeavor to: Continue Public Law 480 food sales as required to assist the supply of food to the Congo.

Although some direct aid will be required to finance imports, we can aim at putting a rapidly increasing portion of this aid on a loan basis, in view of the basically strong potential of the Congolese economy. Loans will be especially appropriate for equipment and spare parts in the transportation sector.

Continue support of the United Nations Congo Fund but shift the emphasis to such priority sectors as public financing, and try to assure that other donors finance at least half of the Fund.

Secure adequate assurances about the spending of aid-generated local currencies available for economic development, public works and budget support, and its use in support of a vigorous stabilization strategy.

Continue a development grant program operated under the United Nations umbrella and reoriented to emphasize activities directly in support of stabilization and internal security objectives.

VI.

The presence in the Congo's future of several large contributors, and several additional smaller ones, requires the multilateral coordination of bilateral efforts, both in retraining the ANC and in stabilizing and developing the Congolese economy.

A competition of purely bilateral aid is not only inefficient but risks importing the cold war into the Congo. A creative combination of bilateral aid and multilateral coordination is what is needed to conduct an effective, well integrated program.

The United Nations should provide the Central Government with direct technical aid in the areas of greatest national importance—that is, in internal security matters, the control of foreign exchange, the coordination of external aid and the administration of the public finances.

We should help the United Nations to find additional high-level talent for these purposes.

The technical work done by specialized agency teams in education, health, food and agriculture, manpower training, meteorology, telecommunications and airport management is useful, and generally of good quality and high repute. The United Nations Secretariat should continue to take the responsibility for the supervision and the coordination of these activities in the field. But they should be increasingly funded after 1963 from the Special Fund, the expanded technical assistance program, or the specialized agencies' budgets themselves.

We understand it is the desire of the Government of the Congo that the United

Nations should serve as general coordinator for all bilateral aid to the Congo's economic development. This role will involve:

(a) providing top personnel to help the Government of the Congo coordinate external aid from all sources for all purposes.

(b) reviewing each proposed bilateral program to make sure that it fits within a framework agreed between the Government of the Congo and the United Nations; and

(c) participating directly in decisions about the use of some important development aid, as is now the case in the allocation of local currency generated from Public Law 480 imports.

The contributors to the reconstruction task in the Congo should consult on the types of aid needed in assuring a rational and fair distribution of the assistance effort.

The question of the future financing of the United Nations peace-keeping activities in the Congo is being considered in the Committee of 21 and is not being treated in this paper.

It is our hope that the maximum number of countries will find it possible to assist the Republic of the Congo as it enters the important nation-building phase of its development.

IV. CONCLUSION

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the resolution of the Congo crisis represents a major success for American policy. Steadfast U.S. support of United Nations efforts to restore order and unity in the Congo, begun under President Eisenhower and carried out under President Kennedy, continues despite loud voices of dissent in this country and in the Congress.

U.S. policy has received widespread support throughout the free world, and has been praised by virtually all African leaders. The delegates to the last meeting of the Pan African Freedom Movement for East, Central, and Southern Africa, sent a message to President Kennedy expressing "appreciation for the enlightened Congo policy now pursued by your Government and also for assistance given to the Congo."

The United Nations has scored a most impressive achievement. Scorned as too weak to keep the peace by those who place their faith in national machines alone, criticized by the anti-internationalists who prefer to see the United States "go it alone" as in Teddy Roosevelt's days, the United Nations has succeeded, where we alone might well have failed or invited another big power conflict. The United Nations forces from 21 nations, including India, Ireland, Sweden, Ghana, Guinea, Tunisia, Morocco, and Ethiopia, who carried out the U.N. tasks in the Congo—and suffered 260 casualties—deserve our warm praise and thanks.

The tragedy is that the United Nations was not recognized from the first as the best source of stability in Katanga as elsewhere in the Congo. As the late Dag Hammarskjöld said in one of his last statements to the Security Council of the United Nations:

I believe, and many believe with me, that this Organization, in all its frailty, represents the sole approach which may give us a chance to reduce the risk that the constant frictions which characterize the life of our present day world will build up to a tension easily triggered in which we would all be engulfed.

Mrs. Marian McVitty, an able U.N. observer, in a recent newsletter summed

up the U.N. efforts in the Congo in words that may well be used by an historian looking back on recent events there with greater perspective:

The record will show that any U.N. mistakes were inadvertently made; that the United Nations was impartial, devoted and effective; that U.N. representatives were more mindful of the dignity of Congo officials than of credit they might claim for themselves or the organization; that U.N. individuals bore criticism from all sides although not one of them could expect to gain any personal advantage. The United Nations operation in the Congo is not finished, but it has accomplished much in a difficult situation. It bids fair to succeed in an experiment of great importance to the future of international undertakings to provide peace and security by maintaining order under law.

Those of us who support President Kennedy in his support of the United Nations and its efforts to secure a just and lasting peace for a free Congo nation can take real satisfaction in the progress of that country toward the achievement of its national aspirations and goals.

The success of our Congo policy is a triumph for freedom over the forces of communism, racism, and plutocratic fascism.

Mr. President, how nice it would be if the defense of the foreign policy in the Congo of President Eisenhower and President Kennedy could receive the same coverage in the press which the attack of its irresponsible critics has been given in the newspapers of the United States.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGOVERN in the chair). What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, in accordance with the order heretofore entered, I move that the Senate adjourn until noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until Thursday, March 21, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate, March 19, 1963:

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE

H. Vearle Payne, of New Mexico, to be U.S. district judge for the district of New Mexico.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

I Corinthians 4: 11: *It is required of stewards that they be found faithful.*

O Thou God of might and of mercy, we thank Thee for the patience and perseverance of those who, in these troublous days, are taking hold of Thee with renewed faith and are determined never to let go.

Bestow Thy sustaining grace and courage upon all who are struggling desper-

ately against the moods of doubt and despair which assail them when the victory for righteousness and justice appears very dark and gloomy.

Grant that our chosen leaders and representatives may continue to carry on faithfully, as good stewards, even when distrust and derision, scorn, and carping criticism seem to be rife among those whom they are seeking to serve.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO THURSDAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may be permitted to sit during general debate on March 20, 21, and 22.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

REAPPOINTMENT OF JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

The clerk called House Joint Resolution 234, to provide for the reappointment of John Nicholas Brown as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which will occur by the expiration of the term of John Nicholas Brown, of Providence, Rhode Island, on March 14, 1963, be filled by the reappointment of the present incumbent for the statutory term of six years.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

HISTORY OF THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a statement on the history of the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The statement referred to follows:

Since the Private Calendar is being called today the first time during the 88th Congress, I would like to take this opportunity to set forth some of the history behind, as well as describe the workings of, this calendar. I hope this might be of some value to the Members of this House, especially our newer colleagues.

Of the five House calendars, the Private Calendar is the one to which all private bills are referred. Private bills deal with specific individuals, corporations, institutions, etc., as distinguished from public bills, which deal with classes only.

Of the 108 laws approved by the First Congress, only 5 were private laws. But, their number quickly grew as the wars of the new Republic produced veterans and veterans' widows seeking pensions and as more citizens came to have private claims and demands against the Federal Government. The 49th Congress (1885-87)—the first Congress for which complete workload and output data is available—passed 1,031 private laws, as compared with 434 public laws. At the turn of the century, the 56th Congress (1899-1901) passed 1,498 private laws and 443 public laws—a better than 3-to-1 ratio.

Private bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole House as far back as 1820, and a calendar of private bills was established in 1839. These bills were initially brought before the House by special orders, but the 62d Congress (1911-13) changed this procedure by its rule XXIV, clause 6, which provided for the consideration of the Private Calendar in lieu of special orders. This rule was amended in 1932 and then adopted in its present form on March 27, 1935.

A determined effort to reduce the private bill workload of the Congress was made in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Section 131 of that act banned the introduction of the consideration of four types of private bills: (1) Those authorizing the payment of money for pensions, or (2) for personal or property damages for which suit may be brought under the Federal tort claims procedure, (3) those authorizing the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream, or (4) those authorizing the correction of a military or naval record.

This ban afforded some temporary relief but was soon offset by the rising postwar and cold war flood of private immigration bills. The 82d Congress (1951-53) passed 1,023 private laws, as compared with 594 public laws. The 87th Congress (1961-63) passed 694 private laws and 885 public laws.

Under rule XXIV, clause 6, the Private Calendar is called the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The consideration of Private Calendar bills on the first Tuesday is mandatory unless dispensed with by two-thirds vote. On the third Tuesday, however, recognition for consideration of the Private Calendar is within the discretion of the Speaker and does not take precedence over other privileged business in the House.

On the first Tuesday of each month, after disposition of business on the Speaker's table for reference only, the Speaker directs the call of the Private Calendar. If a bill called is objected to by two or more Members, it is automatically recommitted to the committee reporting it. No reservation of objec-

tion is entertained. Bills unobjected to are considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

On the third Tuesday of each month the same procedure is followed with the exception that omnibus bills embodying bills previously rejected have preference and are in order regardless of objection. Such omnibus bills are read by paragraph, and no amendments are entertained except to strike out or reduce amounts or provide limitations. Matter so stricken out shall not again be included in an omnibus bill during the session. Debate is limited to motions allowable under the rule and does not admit motions to strike out the last word or reservation of objections. The rules prohibit the Speaker from recognizing Members for statements or for requests for unanimous consent for debate. Omnibus bills so passed are thereupon resolved into their component bills, which are engrossed separately and disposed of as if passed severally.

Private Calendar bills unfinished on one Tuesday go over to the next Tuesday on which such bills are in order and are considered before the call of bills subsequently on the calendar. Omnibus bills follow the same procedure and go over to the next Tuesday on which that class of business is again in order. When the previous question is ordered on a Private Calendar bill, the bill comes up for disposition on the next legislative day.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to describe to the newer Members the official objectors system the House has established to deal with our great volume of private bills.

The majority leader and minority leader each appoint three Members to serve as Private Calendar objectors during a Congress. The objectors have the responsibility of carefully studying all bills which are placed on the Private Calendar. When the Private Calendar is called, the objectors are on the floor ready to object to any private bill which they feel is objectionable for any reason. Seated near them to provide technical assistance are the majority and minority legislative clerks.

Should any Member have a doubt or question about a particular private bill, he can get assistance from the objectors, their clerks, or from the Member who introduced the bill.

The great volume of private bills and the desire to have an opportunity to study them carefully before they are called on the Private Calendar has caused the six objectors to agree upon certain ground rules. Those rules limit consideration of bills placed on the Private Calendar only shortly before the calendar is called. The agreement is as follows:

"Reaffirming the policy initially adopted on June 3, 1953, the members of the majority and minority Private Calendar objectors committees have today agreed that during the 88th Congress they will consider only those bills which have been on the Private Calendar for a period of 7 calendar days, excluding the day the bills are reported and the day the Private Calendar is called.

"It is agreed that the majority and minority legislative clerks will not submit to the objectors any bills which do not meet this requirement.

"This policy will be strictly observed except during the closing days of each session when House rules are suspended."

The agreement was entered into by the majority objectors—the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL]—and the minority objectors—the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON].

I feel confident I speak for my colleague objectors when I request all Members to

enable us to give the necessary advance consideration to the private bills, by not asking us to depart from the above agreement unless absolutely necessary.

NATIONAL RICE WEEK

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is National Rice Week. Tomorrow, in commemoration of this event, the rice industry is sponsoring a free serving of a rice dish to all who dine in the restaurants and cafeterias in the Capitol and the House and Senate Office Buildings. It is estimated that 6,000 persons will be able to have this delicacy on their luncheon plate. On behalf of the Congress, I want to thank the rice industry for this generosity and to salute this observance.

Too often we have experienced on this floor bitter and heated controversy over agricultural policy. Today, I want to tell you a brief story which I hope will reassure those who do not represent farm areas that progress is being made in solving the problems of agriculture.

Some years ago, the rice industry was faced with a critical surplus problem. They recognized that something had to be done and proceeded to do it with the help of legislation which the Congress saw fit to pass. At the moment, there is no surplus problem. A heartening example of how the rice industry has gone about in getting its industry stable has to do with Cuba. Prior to Castro, Cuba was the No. 1 dollar market for our rice exports. When it was recognized that Castro was a full-fledged and uncompromising Communist, the rice industry voluntarily wrote Cuba off as a market for its produce. This was a hard blow to take, but the industry wanted to play its part in cutting our economic ties with the Cuban dictator. To make up for this loss the rice industry, with remarkable determination and ingenuity, went out into the world markets and found customers for the rice previously sent to Cuba.

This is just but one of many examples that the industry has been putting forth in keeping its production in line with demand. It is a pleasure for me to pay tribute to them today for a job well done.

NAVY DEPARTMENT PROCUREMENT

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I have uncovered another case of Navy Department sleight of hand in regard to plans and blueprints for a certain piece of equipment which proves

what I have been contending for the past 2 years, and that is that as long as we allow the military to act as its own judge, jury, prosecutor, defense attorney, and witness, we cannot hope to save any money on our massive military expenditure.

The case I am about to detail for you is typical of so many more. The Navy has rigged a procurement so that only one company will bid on it, but I hope, after my presentation here today and after the General Accounting Office looks into the matter, more competition will be induced. It certainly should be, and the middle-grade civil servants who arrange this sort of thing should be chastised severely.

Here is what has happened:

In January 1961 a contract—85111—was issued to Chu Associates, Cambridge, Mass., for development and production of 250 units of the AS-1018/URC(XMI) antenna. Since Chu was paid for development of the antenna, you would expect the Navy would ask for blueprints and plans, would you not?

In June of 1962, under terms of contract 87534, the Turbo Machine Co. was issued a contract for the same equipment. It produced 107 units at a cost of \$541 each. Just a few days after this, the Navy negotiated another contract—again with Chu Associates—No. 87698—for another 121 units of the same equipment at a price of \$970 each—almost twice what was paid Turbo Machine Co.

The waste in this is self-evident. There can be no question.

Now the Navy presently has another requirement for the same equipment under terms of request for proposal 26057. This bid closes April 9, 1963, and is for 261 units. In a special notice on the bid set, the Navy states that it does not know if any patents are involved. Such a statement is enough to frighten away many bidders, and that is apparently the intent of some middle-grade civil servant in the Navy.

Mr. Speaker, after paying for development of this antenna and after buying it from two different makers, I think you will agree the Navy should know if patents are involved. As a matter of fact, it should have those patent rights for itself because the taxpayers paid for the development of this item.

Unless the Navy is flushed from behind the woodpile, here is another procurement that will go to a favored company and another instance in which the taxpayer will be the fall guy. I have today asked the General Accounting Office to make a full investigation of this procurement and have also referred the matter to the Justice Department and the Secretary of Defense.

SECRETARY FREEMAN'S SURPLUS GRAIN STOCKPILE CLAIM

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, I challenged Secretary of Agriculture Freeman's flat claim that surplus grain stockpiles have been reduced over one billion bushels during his two years in office.

I used statistics from Mr. Freeman's own department to prove his claim was unfounded. The actual reduction was about one-half that claimed.

I am glad to report that Mr. Freeman now recognizes the error of his ways.

Tonight Mr. Freeman will address the National Farmers Union in New York City. In the official text of his speech, released early today by the Department of Agriculture, he is quoted as saying:

By October, we expect to have 1.1 billion fewer bushels of grain in storage and under loan than we had 2 years ago.

Compare this with Mr. Freeman's flat claim on March 8—less than 2 weeks ago—to Americans for Democratic Action in Pittsburgh:

We have already reduced our stockpiles of surpluses by 1,077 million bushels.

Mr. Freeman obviously now acknowledges that the billion-bushel reduction is not a fact. It is not an accomplishment. It is wishful thinking, a speculative guess on what may materialize by October.

SPECIAL FUND OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, this Special Fund of the United Nations is a tremendous thing. It was not so tremendous back in the beginning in 1959, but since then the generous taxpayers of the United States have increased their contributions 300 percent until this year we except to put in perhaps \$29 million.

Mr. Speaker, I request unanimous consent to insert in the Record today two tables that provide an at-a-glance study of the scope of this Fund that has become a second foreign policy for the United States, and I want to point out a few of the highlights of these tables.

We find that since its beginning in May 1959, the Special Fund has undertaken 286 projects in 74 countries and territories. The total cost of Fund projects has been \$588,784,716 of which the Special Fund has contributed \$250,625,800. Beneficiary territories and nations have chipped in with \$338,158,916.

The total contribution of the United States to the Special Fund is estimated by our State Department to be some \$100,400,000 up to this point.

The first table shows that the three areas of the world benefiting the most from Fund projects are the Americas, Africa, and Asia, and the Far East.

There have been 83 projects in the Americas. Total cost is highest in Asia and the Far East at \$175,077,371.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.—remember that agriculture grant to Red Cuba?—has ad-

ministered far and away the most Special Fund projects with a total of 113. UNESCO is next with 48. The International Atomic Energy Agency trails with one project—that nuclear research project in Yugoslavia about which I have

commented to the House in considerable detail.

The second table provides a quick view of the total number of and the costs of projects received by each individual country and territory. It shows that

India, with 20 projects, has the most projects and the greatest total cost at \$58,704,546.

We note that the United States has received no Special Fund aid.

The tables follow:

1. Projects approved by the Governing Council: Summary, May 1959 to January 1963

	Number of projects approved ¹	Cost of projects (U.S. dollar equivalent)				Number of projects approved ¹	Cost of projects (U.S. dollar equivalent)		
		Total	Special fund ² earmarkings ³	Government counterpart contribution ³			Total	Special fund ² earmarkings ³	Government counterpart contribution ³
Governing Council session:									
May 1959	13	31,265,287	9,575,500	21,689,787	Category of project:				
December 1959	30	49,187,129	25,237,700	23,949,429	Resource surveys	118	175,097,114	88,077,100	87,020,014
May 1960	30	58,604,600	22,820,600	35,784,000	Technical education and training	107	270,799,589	102,104,900	168,694,689
December 1960	41	85,388,400	36,233,300	49,155,100	Applied research	57	131,335,713	52,146,500	79,189,213
May 1961	41	74,907,500	33,368,300	41,539,200	Economic development planning	4	11,552,300	8,297,300	3,255,000
January 1962	48	110,520,900	42,814,300	67,706,600					
May 1962	41	82,278,600	36,902,600	45,376,000	Total	286	588,784,716	250,625,800	338,158,916
January 1963	42	96,632,300	43,673,500	52,958,800					
Total	286	588,784,716	250,625,800	338,158,916	Executing agency:				
Region:									
Africa	76	154,058,450	67,463,400	86,595,050	FAO	113	197,652,389	90,824,300	106,828,089
The Americas	83	155,316,095	72,243,900	83,072,195	IAEA	1	1,752,400	546,400	1,206,000
Asia and the Far East	82	175,077,371	73,806,000	101,271,371	IBRD	14	17,261,200	10,103,700	7,157,500
Europe	16	47,821,687	13,211,000	34,610,687	ICAO	8	27,616,600	10,397,700	17,218,900
Middle East	28	52,645,113	30,035,500	32,609,613	ILO	37	75,188,112	30,521,600	44,666,512
Interregional	1	3,866,000	3,866,000		ITU	8	18,789,900	6,479,700	12,310,200
Total	286	588,784,716	250,625,800	338,158,916	UNESCO	48	155,531,077	52,059,000	103,472,077
					UN	46	77,637,575	43,680,800	33,956,775
					WHO	4	7,963,300	2,118,400	5,844,900
					WMO	7	9,392,163	3,894,200	5,497,963
					Total	286	588,784,716	250,625,800	338,158,916

¹ Excludes 2 projects which had been canceled prior to commencement of execution.
² Revised earmarkings as of Jan. 31, 1963.

³ The Government's cash payments toward local operating costs are included under "Governing Council earmarkings" and not under "Government counterpart contribution."

2. Total number and cost of projects by recipient country or region, May 1959 to January 1963

Country	Number of projects approved	Cost of projects (U.S. dollar equivalent)			Country	Number of projects approved	Cost of projects (U.S. dollar equivalent)		
		Total	Special fund earmarkings ¹	Government counterpart contribution ¹			Total	Special fund earmarkings ¹	Government counterpart contribution ¹
Afghanistan	2	3,338,700	2,363,700	975,000	Nigeria	10	26,138,200	10,630,300	15,507,900
Argentina	8	14,180,500	6,238,900	7,941,600	Pakistan	9	25,798,450	11,484,000	14,314,450
Bolivia	3	3,451,600	1,993,600	1,458,000	Panama	1	509,600	418,600	91,000
Brazil	5	9,226,400	4,965,200	4,261,200	Paraguay	1	908,900	543,900	365,000
Burma	5	9,534,800	4,183,800	5,351,000	Peru	9	13,526,955	6,582,700	6,954,255
Cambodia	1	2,038,500	947,500	1,091,000	Philippines	3	4,733,300	2,428,600	2,304,700
Cameroon	1	2,692,800	1,174,800	1,518,000	Poland	2	7,968,500	1,837,500	6,131,000
Ceylon	2	2,396,300	1,053,300	1,343,000	Republic of Korea	5	8,344,200	4,112,400	4,231,800
Chile	8	15,415,950	7,525,700	7,890,250	Republic of Vietnam	1	421,400	268,500	152,900
China	5	5,925,675	3,361,600	2,564,075	Saudi Arabia	3	5,886,200	2,077,700	3,808,500
Colombia	9	14,915,450	6,384,900	8,530,550	Senegal	4	9,006,000	3,964,100	5,041,900
Congo (Brazzaville)	2	3,738,900	1,816,900	1,922,000	Somalia	2	2,093,100	1,523,100	570,000
Cuba	1	3,035,600	1,157,600	1,878,000	Sudan	8	12,090,900	5,321,000	6,769,900
Cyprus	2	4,879,000	2,127,100	2,751,900	Syrian Arab Republic	6	12,030,900	4,468,400	7,572,500
Ecuador	7	10,824,200	5,159,900	5,664,300	Thailand	7	10,682,900	5,497,500	5,185,400
El Salvador	1	910,800	348,300	562,500	Togo	2	2,756,500	1,973,500	783,000
Ethiopia	2	1,979,800	1,362,800	617,000	Tunisia	5	11,321,800	4,988,800	6,333,000
Federation of Malaya	2	4,133,000	1,421,500	2,711,500	Turkey	4	14,637,687	3,889,400	10,748,287
Gabon	1	2,892,000	2,092,000	800,000	Uganda	2	5,566,000	1,473,000	4,093,000
Ghana	5	7,601,500	3,461,500	4,140,000	United Arab Republic	11	21,269,000	8,497,900	12,771,100
Greece	4	5,639,300	2,128,300	3,511,000	United Kingdom:				
Guatemala	2	2,543,700	1,400,700	1,143,000	British Guiana	4	3,246,900	1,762,400	1,484,500
Guinea	2	1,944,100	1,273,100	671,000	Colony of North Borneo	1	1,559,900	769,900	790,000
Haiti	2	1,724,900	1,064,600	720,300	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2	2,482,300	1,341,300	1,141,000
Honduras	1	1,002,300	422,300	580,000	Kenya	3	5,361,800	3,234,800	2,127,000
India	20	58,704,546	17,391,500	41,313,046	Malta	1	1,501,200	601,200	900,000
Indonesia	2	3,481,800	1,543,300	1,938,500	Singapore	1	1,449,100	578,100	871,000
Iran	8	20,271,600	7,705,600	12,566,000	Upper Volta	1	1,840,900	1,040,900	800,000
Iraq	5	11,495,800	3,779,800	7,716,000	Uruguay	2	2,868,000	1,975,000	1,893,000
Israel	6	7,987,313	2,643,200	5,344,113	Venezuela	5	18,031,300	4,780,300	13,251,000
Ivory Coast	1	3,150,400	1,034,800	2,115,600	Yugoslavia	3	13,196,000	2,627,500	10,568,500
Japan	1	1,676,800	702,500	974,300					
Jordan	2	2,026,200	1,318,700	707,500	Subtotal (74 countries and territories)	274	555,688,976	227,910,500	327,778,476
Laos	1	1,338,900	583,900	755,000					
Lebanon	6	13,218,700	5,757,700	7,461,000	Regional and interregional projects:				
Liberia	1	1,756,900	1,006,900	750,000	The Americas	6	21,181,640	12,429,900	8,751,740
Libya	2	4,247,550	1,639,600	2,607,950	Asia and the Far East	5	8,048,100	6,419,400	1,628,700
Madagascar	1	2,924,200	1,435,200	1,489,000	Interregional	1	3,866,000	3,866,000	
Mali	2	5,131,900	2,032,900	3,099,000	Subtotal	12	33,095,740	22,715,300	10,380,440
Mexico	5	12,955,000	4,789,000	8,166,000	Total	286	588,784,716	250,625,800	338,158,916
Morocco	6	16,072,200	5,144,200	10,928,000					
Nepal	1	1,199,400	674,400	225,000					
Netherlands: Surinam	1	1,462,000	770,000	692,000					
Nicaragua	2	2,384,400	1,590,400	794,000					

¹ The Government's cash payments toward local operating costs are included under "Governing Council earmarkings" and not under "Government counterpart contribution."

² Includes residual earmarking of \$1,000 to cover initial expenditures on a project which was subsequently canceled.

³ Includes residual earmarking of \$1,725 to cover initial expenditures on a project which was subsequently canceled.

A BILL TO ELIMINATE APPROPRIATIONS CEILING ON THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, section 49 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act states that aggregate appropriations for this vital Agency must not exceed \$10 million. I am today introducing a bill to eliminate that ceiling, which if left standing means that not more than \$10 million may be appropriated during the life of that Agency. Already, Mr. Speaker, about \$8.3 million of the \$10 million authorized has been appropriated.

It would be tragic and a waste of the valuable work already performed by the Agency if this ceiling is not removed. This leaves \$1.7 million authorized but unappropriated, while the Agency requests \$15 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1963.

Tens of billions—more than \$50 billion this year—are being spent in the quest for defense. Surely, activities aimed at an indispensable element in defense—the search for effective international arms control—should not be impaired by an outdated appropriations ceiling.

In connection with this, I wish to call attention to two observations—one by President Kennedy and the second by William C. Foster, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

President Kennedy in September 1961, appeared before the U.N. General Assembly to state:

Every man, woman, and child lives under a nuclear sword of Damocles, hanging by the slenderest of threads, capable of being cut at any moment by accident or miscalculation or by madness. The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us.

Mr. Foster at a symposium at Ann Arbor, Mich., last December stated:

Nonetheless, we can not enjoy a real sense of security today. If the arms race continues, the hazards to our own security will become increasingly sharp.

These are concise statements, Mr. Speaker, which should bring home to us the urgency in permitting the Agency to continue its quest unhampered by an unrealistic appropriations level.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE EDITH GREEN, OF OREGON, ACCOMPANYING BILL TO PROVIDE CERTAIN DATA FROM MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, THEIR SPOUSES, AND CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN] may

extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with my March 11 speech on the floor of the House, I am introducing today a bill—the third in a projected series—to require from Members of Congress and their spouses annual statements of sources of income as well as transactions in real estate, commodities, and securities. The requirement also applies to employees of the Congress with an income at the annual rate of \$12,500 or more.

CAPITAL GAINS FOR PULPWOOD AND TIMBER

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, South Carolina tree farmers have much more land in forest than all the other cropland combined including grassland. Our tree farmers realize more income annually from trees than any other single crop in South Carolina.

When pine trees are planted or when they just come up, as is common in the pine belt, it is usually a minimum of 12 to 15 years before any income can be realized; and this is in the form of pulpwood. It is usually a minimum of 25 to 30 years before pine timber can be harvested for lumber; and thereafter it can be selectively cut every 5, 10, or sometimes it is 20 years. This is true for pine and poplar, and for our hardwoods it requires many more extra years to mature. In the meantime, the farmer must pay taxes on his forest land, he must prevent fire, and in some cases he must do some thinning and pruning for which he receives no return whatever.

The small tree farmer cannot harvest a few trees annually for pulpwood or for timber. He must wait for a number of years until his trees reach such size or such volume that it will be economically feasible for someone with equipment and trucks to come in and buy his pulpwood and timber.

Many small farmers have invested heavily in pine trees in the hope that in 10, 15, or 20 years they could make a harvest with which to send their children or grandchildren to college. This is the only means thousands of our tree farmers in the Southland have to send their children to college.

The elimination of capital gains on pulpwood and timber production, as proposed by the tax program of the President, would be a severe and tragic blow to the tree farmers of South Carolina and to those of the entire South. This tax proposal, if adopted, would add greatly to the farm problem, particularly the already depressed family-size farmer

who owns most of the pulp and timber land in the South.

Mr. Speaker, my people have been encouraged for 30 years to plant trees under our conservation program. They have been taught reforestation. They have been urged to set out trees to conserve water, and lately, millions of trees have been set out under the soil bank. As an example, my home county in 1919 planted more than 70,000 acres in cotton—last year only 2,200 acres. We have gone to pine trees, but trees simply cannot be harvested every year on our small farms. Therefore, I know of nothing which would set back agriculture in the whole Southland more than this proposal to eliminate capital gains.

Mr. Speaker, I served in the house and in the senate in South Carolina; and I have never served with more dignified, dedicated, and patriotic legislators.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to you and to this entire Congress for your earnest consideration the following, most timely, concurrent resolution unanimously adopted by the Senate and House of the State of South Carolina on March 6, 1963, opposing the elimination of capital gains on pulp and timber. Mr. Speaker, this resolution was offered by three of our most distinguished Senators, Senator John West, of Camden; Senator Henry B. Richardson, of Sumter; and Senator C. Clayton Grimes, Jr., of Georgetown.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO REJECT THAT PORTION OF THE TAX PROGRAM OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH WOULD ELIMINATE THE CAPITAL GAINS ON THE SALE OF TIMBER AND URGING THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO OPPOSE, WITH ALL THE STRENGTH AT THEIR DISPOSAL, THE PASSAGE OF SUCH A MEASURE

Whereas the General Assembly of South Carolina has been informed that a portion of the tax program of the President of the United States includes the elimination of capital gains on the sale of timber; and

Whereas this information has caused the general assembly and a large segment of the population of the State great concern in view of the fact that timber and forest products generally constitute the No. 1 farm crop of the State; and

Whereas the enacting into law the President's proposal will most certainly effect the economy of the State very adversely; and

Whereas the general assembly notes that many less advantageous crops of this State have, through recent years, been shifted to forests and that thousands of acres of land formerly planted in less productive crops are now planted in vast forests resulting in great financial gain; and

Whereas the members of the general assembly believe that any effort to saddle this new industry of the State with an additional tax burden would serve to greatly discourage the further advancement of this most important crop: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to reject that portion of the tax program of the President of the United States which proposes the elimination of the capital gains of the sale of timber; be it further

Resolved, That the members of the congressional delegation from South Carolina are urged to oppose with all the strength at their command the enactment of this legislation; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the presiding officers of the two Houses in the Congress and to each member of the congressional delegation from South Carolina.

ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS AND AREA TRAVEL BANS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to tell the Members of the House about a problem that I ran into in the case of one of my constituents in his relations with the U.S. Government.

The reason I asked for 30 minutes on the floor of the House during which to discuss this problem is that the underlying policies involved are very important ones. They should mean something, to the country as a whole, and they are indicative of attitudes of the Government that are in need of reorganization.

My constituent's name is George W. Martin, Jr. He lives in Manhattan. Mr. Martin had planned to leave on April 15 of this year for a 2-week cruise to the Greek islands with stops in various cities in Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Albania. This particular cruise was arranged by an English organization entitled "Swan's Hellenic Cruises." The tour consists largely of a group of Englishmen and Europeans who are interested in Greek civilization. The cruise will be accompanied by British university professors who will provide lectures during the tour.

Each of the persons on this tour presumably is a person interested in Greek history, Greek civilization, and how Greek civilization relates to the modern age.

My constituent, Mr. Martin, is a distinguished author. His most recently published book is entitled "The Battle of the Frogs and the Mice," subtitle "A Homeric Fable." It is based on Greek mythology adapted to the present time.

Prior to this publication Mr. Martin was the author of a leading book on the opera and recently he has completed a manuscript on the Italian composer, Verdi.

On April 27 it is planned the ship will dock at Durres, Albania, in order to take a brief bus ride, as a group, to examine some of the most ancient and most interesting Greek ruins of the whole trip. The excursion does not involve any overnight stay in Albania nor at any time moving in anything less than a group.

After making arrangements for the trip Mr. Martin was advised by the British company that his American passport would not be valid for Albania; that he, Mr. Martin, will be relieved of the passport when the ship reaches Durres; and

that if he should attempt to leave the ship the U.S. Government has given instructions that he is to be reported to the U.S. authorities.

Mr. Martin brought this to my attention and I took up the matter orally with the Department of State. I made the point that here was a group of British and European scholars and professors, all interested in Greek civilization, together taking a most interesting tour of the Greek isles, and yet when they stop at the port of Durres to see some of the greatest Greek ruins of all, Mr. Martin will be the only person on board the ship who will be required to stand at the gangplank, to surrender his passport and suffer the humiliation of being left behind because his government won't let him go.

I pointed out to the gentlemen in the State Department that I thought this was not only an embarrassment to my constituent but that it was an embarrassment as well to the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a new subject. As the House well knows the subject of the issuance of passports and area travel bans is in a state of confusion. Past procedures of the State Department in this area were struck down by the Supreme Court in three important cases, the Kent, Briehl and Dayton cases. So I immediately raised the question on what power and authority does the State Department rest its case. In addition, assuming authority exists, is the power reasonably exercised in any particular case.

The case of Mr. Martin has triggered off quite a discussion, I am pleased to say, at various levels in the Department of State. I will tell you how this particular tale came out in just a few moments. You will be interested to know what happened in the case of Mr. Martin.

In the past, Mr. Speaker, there has been a reluctance to come to grips with this whole problem of area travel bans. The Martin case has served the useful purpose of removing the subject from the back burner.

Subsequent to my conversations with the State Department I received a letter from Assistant Secretary Frederick G. Dutton on this subject dated February 28, 1963, which reads as follows:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LINDSAY: I am writing in response to your oral request to me regarding existing restrictions on the travel of U.S. citizens to Albania.

In order that you may more fully appreciate the Department's current policy in this matter, it may be useful if I relate briefly some of the background.

The Department's policies with respect to travel limitations as established by previous administrations had not been reflected in any published regulations but were brought to public attention through the issuance of press releases.

This is the U.S. Government, I insert here parenthetically, standing on a power base of authority created only by press release.

This unsatisfactory procedure has been under review at the direction of the Secretary in the Department with the object of achieving a more orderly procedure through published regulations of the Depart-

ment. This includes a complete review of past policies, including the present limitation on travel to Albania. This review involves both form and substance and is expected to be completed in the near future.

In the meantime, in order to be responsive to your immediate inquiry, I would call to your attention the fact that the Secretary of State has the statutory power to designate restricted geographical areas and to refuse to sanction the travel of U.S. citizens to that area (sec. 215 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1185).

Application of this authority in the Secretary to restrict travel to Communist China was upheld in *Worthy v. Herter*, 106 App. D.C. 153, 270 F.2d 905 (1959) certiorari denied 361 U.S. 918 (1959). The same considerations apply to the restriction of travel of citizens of the United States to Albania.

On April 28, 1952, the Department of State limited the travel of U.S. citizens to Albania by invalidating all passports issued thereafter for such travel unless specifically endorsed under the authority of the Department to be valid for such travel. The decision to restrict travel to Albania was announced in a Department press release dated May 1, 1952. The limitations on the travel of U.S. citizens to Albania have not been lifted or removed.

Passports are being specifically endorsed for travel to Albania when information furnished by the applicant shows that he meets the standards established by the Department as a condition for such endorsement and if there is no adverse information available which would bar such travel.

The passports of persons wishing to travel to Albania are validated for such travel when there is a "legitimate business justification, reason of compelling interest, or when the refusal will result in considerable damage to the individual concerned." A request made for the purpose of visiting relatives or settling an estate is considered as falling within a "reason of compelling interest." Tourist travel to Albania is not being approved.

The Department appreciates your interest in the problem of limitation upon travel and would be glad to receive any views which you may hold regarding this area of restricted travel of U.S. citizens.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON,
Assistant Secretary.

The provision of the Immigration and Naturalization Act that is referred to as the underlying basis for authority is 8 U.S.C. 1185, mentioned in Mr. Dutton's letter. But this provision in the Immigration and Naturalization Act is a provision pertaining only to wartime conditions or existence of a national emergency proclaimed as such by the President of the United States in an official proclamation, and even in this case the imposition of an area ban is a discretionary act on the part of the executive branch and not an act by any direction of the Congress.

One would suppose, Mr. Speaker, that there would be some commonsense attached to discretionary acts on the part of Government.

In this case the U.S. State Department was asking Mr. Martin to submit to embarrassment, and for what reason? In my view, if there were anything to be gained by the United States or its citizens it would be one thing. But there is nothing to be gained.

I do not accept the fact that this is done for the protection of responsible U.S. citizens such as Mr. Martin. This is often given as the reason. But the State Department let the cat out of the

bag in its letter to me. In Mr. Dutton's letter to me he states that the State Department would make an exception for a U.S. citizen traveling in Albania where there is legitimate business justification or reason of compelling interests or that the refusal will result in considerable damage to the individual concerned. The letter goes on to state that a request made for the purpose of visiting relatives or settling an estate is considered as falling within a reasonable or compelling interest.

Now what a grand jumble of legal niceties this is. If it is safe for Joe Doakes to visit Albania because his Aunt Mary has left him a valuable set of library books on Greek mythology, and the will is being contested, why is it unsafe for a U.S. citizen who is a writer on Greek mythology to travel in a bus a few miles in from the coast in order to see preserved relics of ancient Greek history. If Charles Dickens were alive today, he would have found no greater example of legal humbug than this.

It will be said that Albania is a Communist state. Of course it is. It is under the domination of Moscow. But we permit our citizens to visit Moscow. If the Soviet Union or Albania will not permit our citizens to enter, that is another matter, but that is not the case in point.

But apart from the legal and other inconsistencies involved, it seems to me that the State Department has in the past been treading on some very fundamental rights. The right to travel, Mr. Speaker, which means the right to communicate is an important and sensitive right. The Supreme Court has stated it is a right subject to the due process protection. A rereading of the opinions of the Supreme Court in the three cases that I mentioned—Kent, Briehl, and Dayton—will suggest the dangers of resting such cases on a press release as authority for a very doubtful proposition to begin with.

I was very pleased that Mr. Dutton in his letter asked me for my views regarding this area of restricted travel for U.S. citizens. My views, Mr. Speaker, can be very simply stated. I doubt that the State Department has the power to withhold a passport in this particular case, and if the State Department does have the power, it is a discretionary power only and would have been very badly exercised in this case.

Now back to Mr. Martin. I want to extend a compliment to the State Department because, on review of the whole case, the Department found that it would serve no useful purpose whatever not to allow Mr. Martin to visit Durres with the others. That is a very sensible and sound conclusion, and I give the State Department good marks for having reached this conclusion in this case.

You may ask, Why am I taking the floor now to talk about this case and to bring it to public attention? I even run the risk of having some of my colleagues here, who may take a different view than I, making some complaint, raising some question suggesting that the State Department acted unwisely in the case of

Mr. Martin. Why rock the boat? That is the very reason I am talking. It is time the boat was rocked. I am very interested in bringing this matter to public attention and in pushing the State Department into a resolution of the underlying question. This question has remained unresolved for some years. It has lain around unresolved with various aspects of the State Department going in quite different directions, and with all persons in the State Department quite aware that an entire area of U.S. policy has been grounded on the issuance of some press releases and not on proper regulations.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINDSAY. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I just wanted to ascertain whether or not you are advocating the principle of uncontrolled travel by U.S. citizens, including Communists, to any Communist country, which includes Albania, which, as you know, is Communist controlled and also a country with which we do not have diplomatic relations.

Mr. LINDSAY. The short answer to the gentleman's question as stated and framed by him is, "No."

Now, to go on. The State Department cannot continue in this never-never land in which it finds itself at the present time. Proper regulations have to be issued, and those regulations must have due regard to a very fundamental right, which is the right to communicate, which means the right to travel.

A review of the regulations, further, should have in mind that there are due process rights and first amendment rights involved. The area ban is a very doubtful basis to begin with. I am not sure it serves any useful purpose. In any event I hope the Department will not operate out of fear or narrowmindedness. The issue is far too important.

BRITISH SHIPPING REPUTATION SUFFERS MAINLY FROM ONE TRADER

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on March 12, I disclosed on the floor of the House that an American citizen held substantial interest in British shipping concerns which may be held accountable for two-thirds of all current British shipping to Communist Cuba. Ironically, this same citizen has received some \$32 million in U.S. Government-insured ship construction loans.

It has come to my attention that the British firm of Rethymnis & Kulukundis, Ltd., in which American citizen Manuel Kulukundis of New York owns 25 of 115 shares, has served as agent for 80 percent of the non-Communist tankers calling in Cuban ports since the beginning of

1963. Presumably these tankers are carrying vital petroleum cargoes from the Soviet Union—and we know that if Castro's oil supply was crimped, Cuba's economy would come to a screeching halt.

During the summer months of 1962, when the Soviets launched their full-scale buildup in Cuba, 12 of the 14 Kulukundis-controlled ships supplying the island of Cuba were tankers, and these ships carried cargoes vital to the Communists from ports inside the Soviet Union. Kulukundis' British affiliates signed a long-term oil shipping contract with the Soviets in 1960, the same year he received some \$23 million in U.S. Government-insured loans.

Most British shipping firms have voluntarily suspended shipping to Cuba. It is unfortunate that one shipping syndicate is allowed to continue its aid to the Communists, thereby creating a blotch on the reputations of the responsible members of Britain's merchant fleet.

The International Chamber of Shipping, a worldwide association of the maritime industry, stated that it could not unilaterally ban free world shipping to Cuba because "it was not for the International Chamber of Shipping to usurp the responsibilities of governments." Just last Friday the Greek Government instituted a ban on further Greek shipping to Cuba. The government of Greece is to be commended for this action, and the American people give this positive affirmation of friendship their applause.

Hopefully, the responsible British shipping interests will urge their government to halt further British shipping to Cuba. The British shipping ministry could start with the British affiliates of American citizen Manuel Kulukundis.

Mr. Speaker, since January 1, 1963, there have been 10 ships affiliated with the Rethymnis & Kulukundis Agency in London which have called in U.S. ports. Dollars from profitable American cargoes have thus gone to further the operations of this shipping syndicate which chooses to do business with the Communists while enjoying the privileges of freedom.

I urge that Great Britain halt continued British shipping to Cuba, and that the United States close its ports to nations which allow further sea trade with Castro's Communist island.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN

Mr. RYAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes to call to the attention of my colleagues a bill which I am introducing today, which deals with what is, in my opinion, one of the most sadly neglected segments of our population today—the 1,200,000

school-age children and adolescents in America who suffer from epilepsy.

The research and treatment data which has been gathered on this condition, chiefly by such organizations as the Epilepsy Foundation which has national headquarters in Washington, demonstrates conclusively that the overwhelming majority of the children and adolescents stricken with this disease are capable of taking full advantage of the scholastic opportunities offered by the public and private schools of America.

You will note that I said capable of so doing. The tragedy of the situation is that because of the fear and ignorance which shrouds this condition thousands of these youngsters are being denied the equal educational opportunity which is every American child's birthright. This fear and ignorance unfortunately permeates our public school system as well as other segments of our population.

The unfortunate fact is that many teachers, principals, and school officials of America are not aware of the advances which have been made in the understanding and treatment of epilepsy in recent years. Because of this, admissions policies and policies for dealing with epileptics within the schools have resulted in too many cases in the denial to epileptics of opportunities to realize the educational levels they could otherwise achieve.

This bill would help to overcome this problem. In a society where education is crucially important in preparation for employment and social adjustment, the Nation cannot afford to lose to neglect these present 1,200,000 Americans, and the many more thousands who will follow.

The child with epilepsy does not differ from any other child in the way he looks or behaves as a direct result of having epilepsy. But he is affected by the attitudes of his parents, teachers, and other members of his social environment.

Medical research has proved that most epileptics are not injured physiologically by seizures—the only possible damage is bodily injury resulting from a fall. So the principal effect is a psychosocial disturbance. Without these psychological and social effects, the child with epilepsy would be expected to live a completely normal life, receive his education in a completely normal way. But this psychosocial disturbance is a result of attitudes toward the epileptic child—the attitude of his parents, teachers, and schoolmates.

In a pamphlet published by the Epilepsy Foundation, Dr. Norris Haring writes of a recent survey of the attitudes of educators toward epileptic schoolchildren. A large percentage of these teachers, principals, and school administrators expressed fear. This feeling of fear ranged from fear that the child would harm himself or someone else during a seizure, to the fear of not knowing what to do in the case of a child having a seizure.

Dr. Haring notes that a large number of studies over the past 20 years have provided convincing evidence that changing public attitudes toward the

child with epilepsy can best be accomplished by keeping the child in the public or private school and the design of a careful program of training educators on understanding epilepsy and knowing how to meet classroom problems arising from the condition.

The Education of Students With Epilepsy Act will be the first nationwide effort to help solve the most insidious problem facing one of our Nation's most valuable resources, the over 1 million capable, potentially productive schoolchildren, whose chief misfortune is their suffering from the misconceptions of those who are supposed to lead them to a rich and useful adulthood.

THE URGENT NEED FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on February 21 of this year I introduced H.R. 4061, a bill to accelerate, extend, and strengthen the Federal air pollution control program. I did so because I feel air pollution control is a vitally important problem and one which demands our immediate action.

Of course, the problem of air pollution is not a new one. Indeed, as early as the first century men had begun to complain about the murky air which they breathed and to suspect that it was the cause of some of their physical ailments. Seneca wrote of the "heavy air of Rome and the stench of its smoky chimneys which when stirred poured forth whatever pestilent vapors and soot they held enclosed." Centuries later both Shakespeare and Milton noted this matter, Shakespeare calling the London air "a foul and pestilent congregation of vapors." So we see that both Imperial Rome and Elizabethan England were beset by the same problem which is confronting modern-day industrial America. It seems clear, however, that in our civilization air pollution is a greater menace to health than it has ever been before. Ancient Rome and Elizabethan England breathed air polluted by smoke and soot from fires used to heat homes. Today we in the United States breathe air that is polluted not only by the dirt and fumes from home furnaces, but also by automobile exhaust, industrial chemicals, and the residues from burning wastes as well as from the fuels necessary for generating power.

Unless we adopt stringent measures to control air pollution, this health hazard will most certainly assume even more gigantic proportions in the years ahead. There are several reasons for this. One is that our country is growing and at the same time is becoming increasingly urbanized. By 1970 our population will have reached the 220 million mark. Two-thirds of these people will live in cities covering less than 10 per-

cent of our total land area. More people will require more cars, more factories, and more power for domestic and industrial purposes. Into air already hazy with smoke, soot, and chemical vapors will go more of the same.

Another factor to be considered is that our national economy is expanding. Between 1960 and 1970 the gross national product is expected to climb by 60 percent. This means, of course, an increase in commercial and industrial activities which will require more and more energy. It has been estimated that demand for power will nearly double in the next 20 years. Although some energy will be generated by water power and some by nuclear reactors, most of it will have to be provided by combustion of fuels with a corresponding increase in potential air pollution.

Yet another very significant aspect of the air pollution picture is the rising number of motor vehicles and the enormously increased fuel consumption and mileage recorded each year. By 1980 experts predict we will have 120 million vehicles on our highways—50 million more than at present. Moreover, the number of vehicle miles traveled will nearly double. In other words, 120 million cars, trucks, and buses will crowd the roads, each averaging 9,400 miles per year and emitting thousands of tons of combustion products into the air we breathe.

Now why am I concerned and why should you be concerned about air pollution? Why should we try to do something about it? Why not accept it as one of the prices that must be paid for progress by an urban, industrial, and mobile society? One reason is that air pollution costs us as much as \$11 billion per year in damaged or destroyed crops, reduced meat and milk production, and depressed property values. Another reason, and to me a much more important one, is that air pollution is a real threat to the health of all our citizens. We have all seen the dramatic and frightening results of a heavy smog which envelops a city for days or weeks such as the one which settled over Britain this winter, bringing with it illness and even death for the weak and the elderly. Such episodes, fortunately, are not numerous; however, it is just this fact that leads to our apathy in regard to air pollution control. Because we do not see constant and striking evidence of the effects of air pollution, we relegate the subject of its control to the list of things we plan to do something about later—always later. Growing evidence as to the deleterious effects of long-term exposure to air pollution, however, is forcing us at last to examine this problem and to take action to conquer it.

Evidence is beginning to accumulate which points to air pollution as the cause of several diseases and an accelerating factor in the progress of a number of others. Air pollution has been linked to emphysema, a chronic lung disease in which there is a breakdown of lung tissue capable of carrying out oxygen transfer. As a result the victim experiences shortness of breath and is unable to bear even slight exertion. Various other respiratory conditions such

as asthma and bronchitis are also aggravated by air pollution. Studies show that these conditions are more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas where pollution is less severe and also that these conditions are alleviated when the patients are placed in an environment where chemical irritants are removed from the air by means of filters.

Lung cancer is significantly higher among urban dwellers than among rural groups, even when smoking habits are the same. Although the research is still incomplete, there is evidence linking lung cancer to air pollution, and it is known that a number of the pollutants found in community air supplies will produce cancer in experimental animals. Also under study is cancer of the stomach and esophagus since a considerable amount of the pollution in the air is swallowed.

Additional research is now in progress to establish the relationship between air pollution and heart disease. Although there are many contributing causes of heart disease, circumstantial evidence is strong that air pollution plays an important role.

Less tragic than heart disease or cancer but nevertheless inconvenient and uncomfortable is the common cold. And that too has now been linked to air pollution. Just this week the Public Health Service has issued a statement citing the studies of Dr. F. Curtis Dohan of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine as evidence that airborne sulfur compounds "trigger outbreaks of upper respiratory infections."

When we think of the tens of millions of workdays lost due to colds and chronic respiratory complaints as well as of the suffering and death that could be prevented, surely we must recognize the urgent necessity of finding and enforcing means of controlling air pollution.

I have long been deeply concerned about air pollution. I have voted for air pollution control bills when they have come before the House. I am proud to have been instrumental in the drawing up of a trilateral compact by New York, Connecticut, and my home State, New Jersey, for air pollution study and control.

However, the time has come for more drastic action. The problem is of more than local significance; it affects every citizen. Moreover, the threat to our national health grows more ominous each month, each week, each day that we procrastinate. Therefore, I have introduced H.R. 4061, a bill which provides for a national research program into the causes, effects, and methods of control of air pollution. My bill also authorizes the appropriation of \$74 million over a 10-year period for grants for support of air pollution control. It calls for the encouragement of interstate cooperative activities and the adoption of uniform laws. It creates an air pollution advisory board in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and, most important of all, provides the authority and machinery for enforcing air pollution control measures.

My bill, H.R. 4061, meets the requirements outlined by the President in his

recent health message for necessary legislation in the field of air pollution control. It also embodies many of the recommendations of the Committee on Environmental Health Problems which submitted its report to the Surgeon General in November 1961. It is a strong bill and, I believe, a sound one. I cannot emphasize too strongly the urgency of this matter. There is much to do, and we have already delayed too long. Let us now move with all possible speed toward a solution of this problem. It is a difficult problem but one which must be solved—which can be solved by passage of this bill.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a report on H.R. 12.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. CONTE, for 3 hours, on March 26, 1963.

Mr. LINDSAY, for 1 hour, on Thursday next, vacating his special order for Wednesday, March 20.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. FEIGHAN.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon.

Mr. PATMAN.

Mr. STAEHLER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HALL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BARRY in three instances.

Mr. McLOSKEY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. UDALL.

Mr. CAREY.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLINSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2438. An act to extend the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.),

under its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, March 21, 1963, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

567. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to reporting that an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the Glen Elder unit, Solomon division, Missouri River Basin project, Kansas, has been completed, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

568. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend certain provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27, 87th Congress, 1st sess.); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 12. A bill to increase the opportunities for training of physicians, dentists, and professional public health personnel, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 109). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES:

H.R. 4987. A bill to provide for the return to the United States of the remains of members of the Armed Forces who died after September 2, 1939, and whose remains are buried outside the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 4988. A bill relating to the taxable status of sales prior to September 1, 1955, of tubes for use in the production of certain component parts of television receiving sets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 4989. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to transfer the counties of Genesee and Shiawassee in the State of Michigan from the northern division to the southern division of the eastern judicial district; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVINS:

H.R. 4990. A bill to amend section 314(q) of title 38, United States Code, to provide an increased rate of compensation for arrested tuberculosis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. EVINS (by request):

H.R. 4991. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 4992. A bill to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act to eliminate the ceiling upon amounts that may be appropriated to carry out that act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 4993. A bill to require Members of Congress, their spouses and certain other related persons, and all employees of the Congress to file statements disclosing the amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in real estate, securities, and commodities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MACDONALD:

H.R. 4994. A bill to amend the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act and the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 in order to require that imported woven labels must have woven into them the name of the country where woven; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H.R. 4995. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the additions to the reserves for bad debts of certain agricultural and livestock credit corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 4996. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 4997. A bill to extend the feed grain program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROUDEBUSH:

H.R. 4998. A bill to authorize the construction of the Big Pine Reservoir in the State of Indiana for flood control, recreation, and related purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RYAN of New York:

H.R. 4999. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Fire Island National Seashore, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN of Michigan:

H.R. 5000. A bill to provide Federal assistance for projects which will demonstrate or develop techniques and practices leading to

improved methods of education of students with epilepsy in public and private schools and institutions of higher learning; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 5001. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 5002. A bill to amend the Indian Long-Term Leasing Act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H.J. Res. 330. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to defeat and reject the extreme and harmful changes in timber taxation proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Dillon to the Ways and Means Committee on February 6, 1963; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pursue an equitable fiscal policy for the purpose of preserving the economic freedom of the citizens of the United States of America; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorials of the Legislature of the State of Georgia memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take immediate action to eliminate the inequity

of the two-price system of cotton cost; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to stating that in the interest of maintaining our second largest industry, forest products, that IRC 631-A should neither be tampered with nor repealed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to reject the proposal of the President of the United States to revise the income tax laws of this country by requiring those persons who itemize their deductions in their returns to subtract 5 percent of the adjusted gross income from the total income of their itemized deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H.R. 5003. A bill for the relief of Hugh A. Bruce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 5004. A bill for the relief of Konstantina D. Ioannou (Johnson); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 5005. A bill for the relief of Bruno Neglio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 5006. A bill for the relief of Irma Hegedus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 5007. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Noto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 5008. A bill for the relief of Joseph Artio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A Tribute to the American Legion, on the Occasion of Its 44th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT R. BARRY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1963

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to call attention to the fact that 44 years ago this month the American Legion came into existence at the so-called Paris caucus of March 1919.

That was, in my estimation, a singularly important event, Mr. Speaker, representing as it did the first major attempt of American veterans of World War I to quash the expansion of world communism—a baby tiger in the year 1919, that was to grow into the awesome beast which we confront today.

Had all Americans risen in like spirit, to meet the threat of communism in 1919, there would be no such problem confronting us at this moment as that represented by Russia, Red China, Cuba, and the rest of Communist society. Unfortunately, however, the Legion stood virtually alone, back in those days, in

viewing with alarm the dramatic spread of Communist ideology. While others, in a manner befitting idiot children, spoke in terms of communism as a kind of interesting experiment, the newborn American Legion of 1919 was pouring forth its condemnation of Communist principles from the start.

This was the period, you will recall, when European veterans were returning home en masse to join the Socialist Party of that period, from which revolutionary efforts developed in Russia, Hungary, Germany, and many other countries, including even Canada. Moving in to eliminate the revolutionary spirit among American veterans, the American Legion reminded its followers of that for which they had fought: a set of principles standing forth far and above the feeble promises of socialism. In short time the Legion battle cry had carried the day among the great mass of American doughboys and there was not the slightest chance for socialism's spread within the United States—at least, not with the aid of American veterans, and not without their bitter opposition.

Notwithstanding all later contributions of the American Legion to the American way of life, none, in my opinion, exceeds in importance the very first step, by which the Legion aided and

abetted the democratic cause at a dangerous and perilous time, and with remarkable effect.

We have every reason to hail the accomplishments of the American Legion at this time, and to wish its membership good health and a glorious future in the stirring days ahead.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 19, 1963

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, on March 16, 1963, the Washington Post reported in its news columns an action by the Secretary of the Interior on March 15 wherein he issued an order in which maximum import levels for residual fuel oil to be used as fuel were announced at a new level of 575,000 barrels daily for